1	2	3	4
27.	स्वीडन	4	19
28.	स्वीटजरलैण्ड	11	31
29.	ताइवान	2	8
30.	तुर्की	–	1
31.	यू. ए. ई.	–	1
32.	यू. के.	27	122
33.	यू. एस. ए.	57	196
34.	यू. एस. एस. आर.	2	6
35.	युगोस्लाविया	1	3
36.	प्रवासी भारतीय	27	28
	कुल योग :	242	853

Paper Mills

549. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of paper mills both in public sector and private sectors, functioning in the country and their annual production till date;

(b) whether the production of these mills has decreased due to shortage of raw materials;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide raw material to these mills;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more paper mills in the country, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to establish new paper mills only in those areas where raw material is easily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As on 1.1.1988 there are 295 units in the country engaged in production of paper and paperboard. Of these, three are in Central Public Sector. The production of paper and paperboard in the country during 1987 is provisionally estimated at 16.80 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. The production of paper and paper board during the year 1987 was higher by 5 per cent as compared to the year 1986.

(c) In order to ensure easy availability of raw materials, the following facilities and concessions have been extended to the industry:—

(i) Import of pulp, waste paper, wood chips and logs have been placed under Open General licence. Import of pulp and wood chips is allowed free of customs duty, while nominal duty is charged in the case of waste paper and logs.

(ii) Paper industry is encouraged to use non-conventional raw materials, such as agricultural residue, waste and bagasse. Paper and paperboard manufactured out of non-conventional raw materials is charged concessional excise duty. Full exemption is available for paper containing not less than 75 per cent by weight of pulp from bagasse.

(d) In additional capacity of 31 lakh tonnes has been opproved by way of Industrial Licences & Letters of Intent, Registration with DGTD and Registration with Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. These are under various stages of implementation.

(e) The availability of raw material on a sustained basis and other relevant consideration are kept in view while considering establishment of additional capacity. The facility of liberal import of raw materials is already available to the industry. Moreover, manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse has been de-licensed.

Requirement of refractory products

550. SHRI M. A. BABY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of different types of refractoy products in the country per annum;

(b) the quantity thereof produced in the country; and

(c) the quantity of such products which are exported|imported annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the demand projections made for 1989-90 by the Development Panel for Refractory Industry, the requirements of different types of Refractory Products are:

(i) Fireclay and high alumina refractories	6.68 lakh MT
(ii) Silica refractories	55,000 MT
(iii) Basic Refractories	2.14 lakh MT.

(b) Production of these refractories in the organised sector during 1985 and 1986 is as under:

	1985	1986
(i) Fireclay and high alumina refractories	5,12,000 MT	5,28,000 MT
(ii) Silica Refractories	50,300 MT	53,560 MT
(iii) Basic Refractories	1,12,000 MT	1,26,000 MT

Industry-wise details regarding capacity production by units in the Small sector are not centrally maintained.

(c) According to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the quantity of exports and imports of refractory products during 1985-86 was 6205 tonnes and 14332 tonnes respectively.